The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.]

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SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

The true inwardness of the Southern policy of the Republican party was a belief that the good of the country required the elevation of the colored voter to the control of the reconstructed States. Disguised, perhaps, under cover of a demand for race equality, for free elections, for the protection of the wards of the nation, and the ratification of the result of the war, there was a sincere conviction in the mind of the average Northern Republican that it was essential to the prosperity of his party and the peace of the South to make the freedmen uppermost in politics; rebels could not be trusted; the negro would be remanded to slavery unless he controlled the legislatures, the courts, and the executive offices. So for eight years the carpet-bag governors and the Administration party in Congress tried to make the pyramid stand on its apex.

The result is before the world. In one way or another, by fair means or foul, the control of several of the States has been secured to the colored race. They have occupied the bench and the jury box, made the laws, collected the revenue, voted the appropriations, handled the money—done everything except pay the taxes. They They have had ample opportunity to develop their own latent capacities, to get an education, to make fortunes, to acquire land, to rise in society. What have they done of all these things? Our correspondent in Charleston drew a picture of the condition of the colored people of South Carolina, and it is about the same in every State where the negro has held sway. As a race they are idle, ignorant, and vicious. They neither learn nor save. They were fond of their books in the first novelty of freedom, but they care for them no longer. They were eager to get their little farms, but they have let them fall to ruin. Why should a man go to school, asks the usual type of South Carolina freedman, when it is so much nicer to go to the Legislature or get elected justice of the peace? Why should a man work when he can make a living by stealing chickens, and sit on the fence for amusement? Let us face the truth. Our Southern policy has not only been a curse to the whites, but it has been a curse to the freed people for whose benefit it was adopted. It has not made them good citizens. It has not taught them how to use the ballot. It has introduced among them a demoralization more dangerous to the country than the violence of the White League, for no republican government can stand which is not founded upon the suffrages of the virtuous and intelligent

Everybody knows that the negro, left to himself, would not get the mastery until he had acquired some of the qualifications for it. Even where he had a numerical majority of the population and was perfectly free to vote as he pleased, he would naturally take a subordinate position so long as he had neither money, nor education, nor habits of thrift and foresight, nor comprehension of the art of government. And it is proper that he should. Universal suffrage would be an absurdity except upon the theory that it generally results in the advancement of the intelligent and respectable. A majority of the voters, whether virtuous or not, are supposed to understand that self-interest requires them to entrust the Government only to those who are able to control it. But the Grant policy was based upon a different principle. It assumed that the great secret of reconstruction was to take the negro out of the cotton field and put him in the State house, send him a company of soldiers to hold him fast in his seat, and trust to luck for the rest. The natural results have followed. The negro has learned nothing good in his elevation, and is no better able to carry on a State government to-day than he was six years ago.

The only way to reform Southern society is to stand aside and leave the voters free and unembarrassed. Then if these communities are not utterly corrupt, all things will soon find their natural level, and the rule of the majority will act as it acts elsewhere.—New York *Tribune.*

A South African traveler stopped one night at a Boer's house. He found the children playing with a pebble that looked like a diamond. He bought it for a trifle, the Boer saying it was a diamond, they could get plenty more, and took it away. He sold it at the Cape for $90,000. He bought another from a negro, which he sold for $56,000, and then the natives began to search for these stones where they had previously seen them, the white men heard of their success, and then the rush began. Other mines all in the same neighborhood, were found, and round each mine a city sprang up. The last, and that which is the centre of the diamond trade, is Kimberly. This city has ten thousand inhabitants, five churches, two theatres, banks, hotels and other buildings.

Governor Hampton, one reads, is fifty, has been married, and is a widower. He had three children—two sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Preston Hampton, was killed at Gettysburg, and the second, Wade, Jr. lives in Washington county, Mississippi. His daughter, Margaret, is the wife of Colonel John Haskell, of South Carolina.

CURRAN AND THE JUDGE.

Among the many anecdotes related of *Curran*, we cannot help thinking the following, bearing upon the impertinence and assumption of Judge Robinson, as among the most telling and characteristic attacks of unpremeditated satire upon "bloated empiric" and "puffed pretence," that ever Curran afforded to the world. This same Judge Robinson, according to Lord Brougham, 'was the author of many stupid, slavish, and scurrilous political pamphlets; and, by his demerits, raised to the eminence which he thus disgraced.' Curran, very soon after being called to the Bar, on some statement made by Judge Robinson (before whom he was pleading), observed that 'he had never met the law, as laid down by his Lordship, in any book in his library.' 'That may be, Sir,' said the Judge; 'but I suspect that your library is very small.' Curran replied, 'I find it more instructive, my Lord, to study good works than to compose bad ones. My books may be few, but the title-page gives me the writers' names, and my shelf is not disgraced by any such rank absurdities that their very authors are ashamed to own them.' 'Sir,' said the Judge, 'you are forgetting the respect which you owe to the dignity of the judicial character.' 'Dignity!' exclaimed Mr. Curran; 'my lord, upon that point I shall cite you a case from a book of some authority, with which you are, perhaps, not unacquainted.' He then briefly recited the story of Strap in 'Roderick Random,' who, having stripped off his coat to fight, entrusted it to a bystander. When the battle was over, and he was well beaten, he turned to resume it, but the man had carried it off. Mr. Curran thus applied the tale:—'So, my lord, when the person entrusted with the dignity of the judgment-seat lays it aside for a moment to enter into disgraceful personal contest, it is in vain, when he has been worsted in the encounter, that he seeks to resume it—it is in vain that he tries to shelter himself behind an authority which he has abandoned.' 'If you say another word I'll commit you,' replied the angry Judge; to which Mr. C. retorted, 'If your lordship will do so, we shall both of us have the consolation of reflecting, that I am not the worst thing your lordship has committed.'

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

Whatever may be the disposition of the Democratic members from the South to give assurance to the President that they appreciate his generous policy to their section, as illustrated in his action toward South Carolina, let them lend no willing ear to the whisperings of Republicans proposing a non partisan organization of the House.

We have a Democratic majority there; we have a right to the organization; and there should be no thought of surrendering the right.

If the Administration moves along satisfactorily, it will doubtless devolve upon Southern Democrats to defend it from the attacks of Radicals; and that defence can be made much more effective with the aid of party discipline and supremacy in the House than without these advantages in the contest. And if the Administration should steer away again from the course it is now following in its relations with the South, it will become incumbent upon Southern Democrats to assail it. In that contingency, too, it is of high consequence that the House should be organized under Democratic control.

Mr. Randall is entitled to the Speaker ship again by every consideration of services to the party, efficiency and impartiality as a presiding officer, and capacity for leadership whether in a calm or in a storm. We trust no Southern Conservative or Democrat will cast a vote against him—Richmond *Whig.*

A JUDGE WHO SENTENCED HIS OWN SON.

It hasn't often happened since the days of Brutus that a father has sat in judgment and passed sentence on one of his sons. The mention of an old Canadian Judge's name in a newspaper recalls to me this incident in his life. The son was addicted to liquor, and for drunkenness was sent home from Upper Canada College. At home he continued his career of worthlessness, and one night, out of sheer drunken folly, picked a friend's pocket of his handkerchief, and thought it would be a rare piece of fun to take also his watch. Accordingly he knocked him down, tied his hands and deprived him of his watch. The friend had the humorist arrested for highway robbery, and in due course the young fellow came before his own father, who sent him to the penitentiary for five years, and cut his name out of the family Bible. I would like to be able to say that the young man reformed. Historical accuracy, however, compels me to declare that he married, was suspected of a railroad robbery, started a livery stable and drank himself to death.—*Montreal Letter to Chicago Times.*

STATE NEWS.

The Wilmington *Star* says: The parties styling themselves Arabs, who arrived here Thursday on the schooner *Mary Stetson*, from Navassa Island, mention of which was made in our last issue, spent a good portion of the forenoon yesterday in the office of the City Marshal, where they attracted much attention. They are of a very dark complexion, resembling Mexicans somewhat in this respect, and their features are of an exceedingly peculiar cast, as compared with Americans or Europeans. Their language was also very peculiar, and it was evident that they were unable to speak a word of English. They are natives of Algeria, being known in their own country as "wood-choppers," but have for some time past been in the Island of Trinidad, where they have been engaged in the mining business. Their religion is that of the Mahommedans, and and their names and ages, respectively, are as follows: Abid Salim, 33 Said Panallie, 45; Hemmit Bennela, 55; Rabbi Abde'man, 20; Bomadie Balaakred, 28, Mohamet Benediti, 55; Massarout Bermabe, 28. They are accompanied by a native colored youth of Trinidad, about 15 years of age, named Isaac Adolphus, who speaks both French and English. They are now endeavoring to get to their homes on the far Mediterranean. Mayor Canaday provided for their accommodation at the City Hall until to-day. What the dusky Algerian strangers will do with themselves afterwards this deponent knoweth not. They are not provided with a superfluous quantity of baggage.

The Reidsville *Times* says: We learn the subscription vote in Milton Township for fifteen thousand dollars to the Sutherlin and Milton Railroad was carried last Saturday by 339 in favor to 30 or 40 against. The town is jubilant over the result and everybody in Milton is walking off on their ear.

The Pee Dee *Herald* says: Spend your money where you make it; buy your goods at home and not abroad; encourage your home paper; let each be for the other; and for all public improvement. Charity begins at home.' Our town first, others afterwards.

The Wilmington *Star* says: Messrs. W. R. Stearns and D. S. Perkins, managing agents of the National Fibre Company, having effected the necessary arrangements, will proceed to demolish the old buildings formerly used for the Fibre Works and erect new ones in their stead, doing away, also, with all the old machinery and substituting new and improved machinery in its place. The new buildings, which will be three in number, are expected to be much larger than the old ones. We are glad to record the commencement of such enterprises in our midst.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: His Honor Judge Cloud has been the chief instrument in bringing about some important internal improvements in Rutherford and Cleaveland counties, and it was in reference to the bad condition of the public roads. He related with great minuteness the difficulties he had in finding the road from Polk to Rutherfordton. Said he: "I come to two roads—two roads—didn't know which one to take. At last I took the best, it got worse and worse—worse and worse. First thing I knew I butted right squar up agin the Blue Ridge, and thar I wus."

He then charged the grand jury to present every overseer of the road who did not have sign boards at every place where two roads met. When the jury had finished their work and took the oath that they had discharged their duty, so far as they knew it, he discovered that no overseer had been presented, and immediately sent them back to stay till they did bring some one before the Court for failure to put up sign boards.

The Wilmington *Star* says: Strawberries are now selling in this market at 25 cents a basket.

The Raleigh *News* says: Merchants and others should not overlook the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of schedule B. of the act to raise revenue, passed by the late General Assemb'y. They levy a special tax upon merchants and all others doing a business the franchise of which is liable to taxation, and make it incumbent upon them to pay the tax before beginning business. The provisions of these sections are important.

In the Raleigh Military district Capt. Basil C. Manly was elected Lieut. Colonel and R. D. Hancock, Major. There will be an encampment at Beaufort on July 4th. The following companies compose the battalion: Raleigh Light Infantry, Raleigh; Elm City Riflemen, Newbern; Newbern Grays, Newbern; Goldsboro Riflemen, Goldsboro; Orange Guards, Hillsboro.

Salisbury has two foundries.

A SAILOR LAD'S ESCAPE FROM SHARKS.

Captain Gunson, of the ship Patterdale, relates a thrilling story of the escape of one of his ship's boys from the maw of a shark. The ship was in the tropics, with wind enough to keep the canvas flapping, and one of the apprentices was over the weather side cleaning off. The Captain, standing on the poop deck, noticed the boy was careless, and warned him to look out for himself and not tumble overboard. The ship was going about three knots an hour, and the sea almost as calm as a mill pond. The lad, in a moment of carelessness, lost his balance and fell from the platform slung over the side. The Captain saw the accident and threw him a ladder, which the boy grasped and clambered up the rounds as the ship left him astern.

No sooner had the boy settled himself on the ladder than a brace of large blue sharks ranged up alongside, and actually reared their heads out of the water in their eagerness to taste the young sailor. The boy screamed lustily and grew half frantic from terror. The ship was hove to and a boat was lowered. Still the boy hung on the ladder, trying to keep his legs free from the snapping of the vicious sharks, which seemed actually to jump out of the water to get at him. After some twenty-five minutes of horrible suspense a boat was lowered and he got into it. As soon as the boy found himself safe he fainted. It was a fearfully narrow escape.

THE PLAYED OUT CARPET-BAGGER.

Here is the kind of condolence that arrant ingrate the Chicago *Tribune* offers to the martyred carpet-baggers in this their day of tribulation. The *Tribune* says:

"It is not right to indulge in facetiæ at the expense of the 'carpet-baggers.' They are just now a trifle unpopular, but they have been useful. They did the North a favor by going South which should not be forgotten, and it seems now to be in their power to do the South even a greater favor by coming North. They are thus a double blessing. They originated what may be termed a currency in politics; a circulating medium, a legal tender much needed between different sections of the country. As they left us, they took little with them; they will return—some of them—laden, like the busy bee, with the results of accumulation and frugality. They have done much to make a solid South.'

Hit 'em again, brother Medill; they've got no friends down here.

GREASING BUGGIES AND WAGONS

Greasing buggies and wagons is of more importance that some imagine. Many a wheel is ruined by oiling too plentifully. A well-made wheel will endure constant wear from ten to twenty years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of oil; but if this matter is not attended to, the wheel will be used up in five or six years, or it may be sooner. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way around the tendons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Castor oil is a good material for use on iron axles; just oil enough should be applied to a spindle to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulders and nut into the hub, around the outside of the boxes. To oil the axletre, first wipe the spindles clean with a cloth wet with turpentine, if it doesn't wipe without it. On a buggy or carriage, wipe and clean off the back and front ends of the hubs, and then apply a very small quantity of castor oil, or more especially prepared lubricator, near the shoulder's point.

A DEAF MAN TALKS POLITICS.

One of the oldest and most disreputable citizens of San Antonio, Texas, forgot, as was his usual custom, to pay for the "smile" he had just taken. The old gentleman is a little deaf, too. The barkeeper mildly intimated that if he had an extra quarter about him it would not be refused with scorn in part payment.

"Another extra out, is there?' he remarked, moving toward the door.

'When are you going to pay that fifteen cents, hey?' said the barkeeper, in a raised tone of voice, moving gently toward him.

The old gentleman nodded and hallooed back, 'Yes, Hayes is in. Eight of the fifteen went for him.'

The barkeeper slided up towards him, to get a square kick, observing rather excitedly, 'You are acting damn badly.'

'Damn Bradley, that's just what I say,' and he slid out just as the foot went up in the air and was visible for a moment over the top of the swinging doors, while the aforesaid old customer continued on down the street, with a smile on his face as if the angels were whispering to him.

MURDER OF A WHITE MAN BY A NEGRO IN GASTON.

The Charlotte *Observer* says, a citizen of Gaston county gives us the following particulars of the murder of a white man named William Johnston by a negro known as Dick McGill, but whose real name is Minor McGill, which occurred in that county on Tuesday afternoon: The men in the neighborhood had gathered together to work the road near South Point, and during the day a quarrel sprang up between the two parties which continued during the whole day. After they had all quit work and separated, the negro and white man began to fight, when the former ran into the woods, the latter following him with an axe in his hand. This was the last seen of them until a half hour later, when the negro appeared at the house of a man who had seen the two run into the woods. This man suspecting from the negro's conduct that all was not right, went in search of the white man and found him lying dead near a branch, with his skull broken. The ax with which the blow had apparently been inflicted, was found a few steps from the body. There were no signs of a struggle having taken place, but the imprints of a man's knee and hand were discovered in the sand on either side of the branch, and the inference was that the negro had struck Johnston while he was stooping to drink from the branch.

Several men went immediately to McGill's house, but failed to find him. He has not been seen in the neighborhood since. There is reason to believe that he has fled in the direction of South Carolina.

He is described as decidedly black, about 40 years old, nearly six feet high, weighing 160, and as being in the habit of talking loudly and rapidly.

William Johnston the man who was killed, had just moved into Gaston from Union county, South Carolina. Both parties had been drinking during the day.

The Charlotte *Observer* says, a female blonde of indefinite age entered the office of the Register of Deeds accompanied by a son of Africa, who was as black as night, and modestly informed that officer that she wished to procure a marriage license in order to link her fortunes with a colored man, with whom she had become enamored. She denied the imputation of being of pure Anglo-Saxon origin and said that her pa was a half Indian, that she was raised in *Yanson* county, N. C; and that she was nothing but a poor lone girl, so she was, and she wanted to get married, so she did.

The inexorable Register peered into the liquid depths of her love lit eyes for a few minutes, and failing to find any traces of the royal blood of Pocahontas there, or on any of her features, he laid down the law in relation to the intermarriage of whites and blacks, and the snowy maiden and her dusky lover departed.

PRETTY TOLERALLY MEAN.

A Detroit doctor recently met an ex-patient of his on State street and called the man's attention to the fact that he had a bill against him for medical services.

"Can't pay,' replied the man.

'Do you want to pay?' sternly demanded the M. D.

'Of course I do, but I'd like a little time."

"How much?'

"About twenty years."

"I'll sue this bill'? exclaimed the doctor.

"Sue away, for I ain't worth but a shirt and a half, and am growing poorer every day.'

'Well, sir, you're a blamed mean man! continued the doctor, getting a little riled.

'How mean am I Doctor?—Please state what grade of meanness you mean?"

'I mean,' said the doctor, as he got more color in his ears, 'I mean that you are mean enough to pretend to die to spite your creditors and make your wife, the partner of your bosom, trouble. You are mean enough to let them bury you in due form. Then, if I came at night, dug you up and carried your cadaver on my back for a mile and a half, you'd be mean enough to come to life, pick my pockets, and want me to hire you to fill up the grave again.'

'Is that your candid opinion, Doctor?'

'Yes, sir, it is!'

'Well, Doctor, you may drive on.—If you have any time during the day, please write me out a chart, for you beat Fowler by a length and a half.—Good bye, Doc; seems like spring, don't it?'

An exchange reports that a lady "was drowned in a previous edition of that paper."

A young lady of Corinth, Miss; has the photographs of seven rejected suitors hanging on the wall.

As the late Dr. Brainerd, of Philadelphia, was once walking down Chestnut, street, a gentleman asked him, 'Sir, can you tell me how to find the sheriff's office?' 'Yes, sir," was the reply; 'every time you earn $5 spend $10."

A raiser of poultry, in Louisiana, has dug a well at the entrance of his hen-house, and placed a tilting cover on it. His catch averages one darkey a night.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY......APRIL 25. 1877.

THE COMING EUROPEAN WAR AND SOUTHERN FARMERS.

The Raleigh *Observer* makes some wise suggestions to the farmer of the South upon the approach of the planting season, with a view to save him against the loss and disappointment which are sure to follow the outbreak of the Turko-Russian War, if too great a prominence is given this year to the great money crop of cotton to the neglect of breadstuffs. The same caution applies with equal force to the tobacco planter.

That the war is inevitable is the conclusion of all the leading statesmen of Europe. In fact the 21st of this month is fixed as the definite day for the formal declaration of hostilities. Russia has three several armies in the field numbering between six and seven hundred thousand men. Turkey has a force more than half as large ready to repel invasion. These are the immediate belligerents.

But then there is Prussia with an army of five hundred thousand men already embodied, and a million more ready to be called out; Austria with an army of four hundred thousand with immediate prospect of having to use them, and call out her reserves to the same extent. There is France with her half million, Italy with her three hundred thousand not to speak of England, whose preparations are not so large, but whose resources of men are as great.

It will be a miracle of diplomacy if all these nations are not drawn into the vortex of this war. With all her professions to the contrary, Russia does not attack Turkey without the determination to make Constantinople the grand prize of the war. It is what she has been aiming at for two hundred years, sometimes directly, more often indirectly; but now having established a footing in Asia, and established her posts so as to threaten the frontier of the British Indian Empire, she feels strong enough to invite the wrath of England by the grasp at Constantinople, the key to all eastern power and trade.

And so England will be drawn into the fight, and if England, then France, Prussia, Austria and Italy.

This will draw off the great mass of the producing population of Europe, and Europe will have to look abroad for food. This is America's opportunity. We are happily so situated that there is no reason why we should be in any way complicated with European hostilities. But for the insane agitation kept up on Southern affairs, we have nothing to do but reap the rich harvest of reanimated business. We can sell at good prices every bushel of grain and every pound of meat that can be raised.

But the same causes that will favorably affect breadstuffs will depress cotton and tobacco. The former is to a certain extent a necessity. The latter is more in the nature of a luxury. The world wants both, but can do with much less than it is now using. Both of them will cease to be articles of speculation. As the *Observer* says, 'within the last six months, that is to say since the European war began to assume definite shape, wheat has been steadily advancing, until the rise has now reached nearly sixty cents per bushel.' But there has been no rise in cotton, and the changes in tobacco have been spasmodic and temporary.

These are suggestive hints, and it becomes both the cotton and tobacco planters to lay more stress upon his grain and provision crops than he has been in the habit of doing.

Cotton and tobacco are our money crops, and we deplore the presence of such contingencies as reduce their market values. But the war is not of our making, and we must so shape our farming operations as to make as much and lose as little as possible by its existence.

We call attention to the article on our first page headed "Southern Society" from the New York *Tribune*. Northern wits have been a long time wool gathering. They begin to find the worth of the wool they have got. We told them all this long ago, but they preferred to buy their own experience.

Nevertheless Blaine, Wade, Morton, Wendell Phillips, and that class prefer to keep the country in turmoil for the sake of the class that the *Tribune* so candidly admits unworthy the strife in their behalf.

LATEST FROM LOUISIANA.

On Friday the President instructed Mr. McCrary, the Secretary of War, to order the withdrawal of the U. S. troops from Mechanic's Institute, Packard's Headquarters; and the Secretary at once committed the execution of the order to Gen. Sherman to be put into effect on Tuesday (yesterday) at 12 o'clock.

Flour advancing. Corn lower. Cotton dull. Pork dull.

DEFERRED PEACE.

The tidings from Louisiana are only encouraging to the extent that in time [illegible] factory [illegible] will be reached. It is purposely [illegible] the work [illegible] The Commission [illegible] intended to do anything that [illegible] some party advantage, and has spent its hours in bargaining for the admission of Republican Senators. The President is not independent enough to take the bull by the horns at once, and withdraw the troops, the sole support of Packard. But he does not oppose the drift of the inevitable tide which sooner or later must carry Nicholls into undisputed power.

But this postponement of a settlement so easily made, may possibly have the effect of accumulating difficulties in the way. It seems to be certain that Packard takes courage from the opposition of northern Republican leaders to what the President is pleased to call his Southern policy, and hopes that it may have strength to thwart that policy entirely. We do not agree with Packard, for the opposition movement is not a popular one, but that of crazy philanthropists or embittered politicians. The country wants peace, and in the face of an approaching universal European war, when the United States has so much to gain by the strife of foreign nations, the people will not consent that distraction shall continue in their own political affairs to the ruin of their opportunity that a few political leaders may thrive.

JOHN POOL.

The Republicans are gradually learning some things, or at least admitting some things, to which the Democrats long since have been wide awake. Not the least curious of their recent discoveries or admissions is that John Pool is a pitiful fellow unfit to be trusted by either party or by any body.

We confess to a little surprise at the candor with which the *New North State* handles the former great gun of its party. It is not so many years since that John managed the party in North Carolina, and after his senatorial robes were dropped he was sent to Washington to watch the affairs and nurse the fortunes of his party. But John wants some reward proportionate to his supposed merits. It is so big, that his own friends who really know exactly what he is worth, laugh at him. He wants a place in the Cabinet! and John thinks he will get it. He writes to a friend in this place, that in thirty days his ambition will be gratified. On this point, the *North State* says, 'this man Pool has a mania. He is troubled with the idea that he ought to be in the Cabinet of the President. He hammered away at Grant for three years; and now he is after Hayes. * * * If Pool really needs it, we do not object to his receiving a Clerkship in some of the Departments in Washington provided he is credited to the District of Columbia and is not chargeable to either party. * * * John Pool has long since forfeited the respect and confidence of all our people.'

But it was only last year that Brogden made him superintendent of Public Instruction.

Has the *New North State* any more of its old party idols to break up? We think there are more of the same sort left, and it is good sense to get rid of them.

The New York Sun thinks the approaching extra session of Congress will not be so short as generally supposed. The popular idea of its business is to pass the army appropriation bills, and supply the deficiency in the Navy appropriation bills, and then adjourn. In the discussion upon the former item, the *Sun* thinks the questions, first, as to the size of the army, and then, as to the rights and powers of the Executive to employ the army at his discretion in regulating the internal affairs of the states will arise, and then, the rights of the House of Representatives to control and limit such powers; and adds, "it is substantially a revival of the old struggle between the Crown and the Commons, which resulted in making the latter the governing power of England, by controlling the public purse, and upsetting ministries at the will of a majority."

It is true the Executive needs this check, and that it is the duty of the House of Representatives to bring it back into its proper sphere. The equilibrium of power has been destroyed. But the oscillation may be carried too far the other way. In the days of Thad Stevens, the House was the government and the legitimate co-ordinate branches were cyphers. Let the House do its duties, but let it be content to regain what is really its own without going to the extent of claiming a sole and sovreign power. The remedy may be made worse than the disease.

Mr. H. N. Clark of the fish Commission, is now engaged in restocking Neuse river, at Newbern with shad. Fish culture will grow in favor as its benefits are demonstrated.

REVENUE OUTRAGES.

The liberties of our people will never be secure until a check, and [illegible] a summary one, be put on the [illegible] revenue officials in their [illegible] duty. These gentry [illegible] we are neither slaves [illegible] subjects, but with the rights and [illegible] the spirit of freemen. They must be taught, that in carrying out the orders of the general government they must respect the laws of the sovreign State of North Carolina. This State will not shield her citizens from the consequences of crime or the violation of federal laws. But she demands that the federal laws be enforced in a legal and formal mode. She protests against the abuses of power now so frequent in the State, as insolent, tyrannical and cruel as if the days of Kirk were upon us again; and she will punish the perpetrators with the extremest penalties of the law when convicted.

Judge Schenck has taken the right course, and indicates his purpose very plainly. We expect the other Judges to do the same. If convicted, let these fellows go to the Penitentiary and feel in person the effects of their crimes. Fines will not punish them, because they will be paid by the government or out of money plundered from the people.

Think of Mr. & Mrs Betting in Stokes county, innocent of offence, seized by armed revenue ruffians without warrant, knocked down and manacled, and marched off at a double quick into another county, a distance of eighteen miles, their insolent captors in the mean time on horse back, imprisoned in a loathsome jail for five days, men and women together.

It is enough to make rebellious blood boil to fever heat.

THE WAR BEGUN.

It is reported that a bloody fight took place between the Turks and Russians near Nicsics, and the bombardment of Odessa, the great Russian grain port on the Black Sea is expected.

Fred Douglass, by virtue of his office as Chief Marshall of the District of Columbia, is Master of Ceremonies at the White House. Hayes wont let him serve, because he is "Colored!" Oh consistency! Oh Hayes! "My heart bleeds for the future of the poor negro."

WHAT PACKARD WILL DO.

Washington, April 21.—The following is an extract from an interview with Governor Kellogg:

Reporter—Admitting that Packard is the legal Governor, can he any longer hold out?

Gov. Kellogg—No, I think not. The force against him is too great, and besides, he is much exhausted after his long continued efforts.

Reporter—What then will be his course?

Gov. Kellogg—I cannot tell just exactly what will be his course. Of course, under the circumstances, it is possible for him to do many things, but unless I am greatly disappointed in the man, I think he will quietly withdraw at the proper time, without any provocation of battle or bloodshed. But this is only my opinion. I know nothing positive.

THE DUTY OF FARMERS.

From the Savannah Daily *News*, we clip the following circular addressed to the planters of Georgia. The advice will apply with equal propriety to those of this State and tallies with the suggestions made in an editorial of this issue.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
ATLANTA, April 17th. 1877.

To the Farmers of Georgia:

In view of the threatened war in the East—which seems no to be unavoidable—it becomes us as prudent men to avert, as far as possible, its disastrous effects upon our industries by a wise forecast in our farm economy.

The indications now are that there will be a protracted war, involving the leading powers of Europe, the necessary consequence of which will be a rapid advance in the price of all food supplies.

Even the "rumor of war" has already caused an appreciable advance in meats and breadstuffs, and a decline in our great staple—cotton. Unusually large shipments of provisions to the various European ports are already reported, and must continue so long as the war lasts.

The foreign demand for cotton may be greatly reduced, and its price fall below even its present low figures.

In view of these facts, the farmers of Georgia are urged to increase their areas in provision crops. It is not yet too late to increase the area in corn, even if it has to be done by reducing the area in cotton. Let farmers plant enough corn to insure an ample supply for the ensuing year. Let them plant crops for their hogs, and force them forward to secure, as nearly as possible, a supply of bacon for home consumption. Let them plant liberally in German millet and field peas to supplement their corn crop in feeding stock, in order that more of their corn may be used for bread.

If the war should be averted—of which there is at present little probability—we will have lost nothing by the above policy; if not, we will have provided against the possibility of [illegible] suffering. In either event, those who adopt the above advice will have nothing to regret, while those who do not may be compelled to purchase provisions at ruinously high prices, and pay for them with cotton at prices even below the cost of production. Very respectfully,

[illegible] J. [illegible]
Commissioner of Agriculture.

[illegible] Washington, [illegible] the prospective readjustment of the Cabinet, to follow the elevation of Mr. Devens to the Supreme bench, is talked of in Administration circles, and furnishes a fruitful topic for speculation among outsiders as to the probable cause and results. Those who can speak authoritatively decline to state the facts, but it's said that McCrary will be made Attorney General, General Thompson, Secretary of War, and [illegible] probably Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy. It is certain, however, that the President said yesterday that he did not intend to appoint any person in place of Judge Davis until after the extra session, and probably not until December.

WILL THERE BE AN EXTRA SESSION?

The question as to the time the extra session of Congress will be called is still problematical. The statement is credited to Secretary McCrary that if the Louisiana question was not adjusted by the end of the week, that the President would call Congress in session by May 14th. To-day it is said to be among the probabilities that no special session will be called at all. An officer of the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives is authority for the statement that the President is again considering the advisability of not convening Congress in special session, but to arrange for the payment of the army in accordance with the plan suggested by Vice President Wheeler. Clerk Adams, of the House, has also received vague intimations that it is quite possible there will be no extra session. It is known that President Hayes and Secretary Evarts are in favor of avoiding it if possible.—*Washington Star.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

By direction of the President and Executive Committee, the Secretary hereby announces that all premiums due and awarded at the Fair of 1876, will be paid, with interest, at the office of the Secretary, on and after Thursday 26th inst. at 12 m.

C. B. DENSON,
Secretary and Superintendent.

FALSE IMPRESSION.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia cannot invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c; &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case! Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White, Mebanesville.

TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, VA. April 20.

Receipts good, but not heavy. Market active at quotations:

Lugs.—New Com,		4.00 to 5.00
" Good,		5.00 to 6.00
	Common Bright,	8.00 to 10.00
	Good,	10.00 to 12.00
Leaf,—	Common,	6.00 to 8.00
	Good,	10.00 to 12.00
	Common Bright,	15.00 to 20.00
	Good,	25.00 to 40.00
	Old Wrap com,	15.00 to 20.00
	" " Good,	25.00 to 30.00
	" " Fine,	35.00 to 40.00
	" " Extra,	45.00 to 60.00

Sale of Furniture at Auction.

On Tuesday the 1st day of May (Court Week,)

I WILL sell at PUBLIC AUCTION my entire stock of FURNITURE consisting of

Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads,
Tables, Lounges, Chairs,
Matresses, Tin Safes, &c:

ALSO—2 New Buggies, (never been run,)
2 Old Buggies, good, and 2 sets of good Harness.

Persons having repaired Furniture at my shop will please come and PAY for it and take it away by the 5th May as I want to tear down and move my shop and Ware-Room nearer the business portion of the town.

Come one, come all, the 1st day of May 1877 at 12 o'clock and help me to move.

P. S. I am thankful to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and promise a strict attention to business, and will in the future sell my work at a LOW DOWN PRICE.

Repairing neatly and cheaply done.

C. S. COOLEY.
april 25. Hillsboro, N. C.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING this day qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Catlett C. Tinnin, dec'd., I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same; and those having claims against said estate, to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated on or before the 28th day of March 1878, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN K. HUGHES, Exr.
ap 4, 1877 4t Of C. C. Tinnin, dec'd.

GET THE BEST

Fertilizers.

GILHAM'S ANCHOR BRAND TOBACCO AND COTTON FERTILIZERS;

—ALSO—

OLD DOMINION CORN FERTILIZER.

Preparations of the Southern Fertilizing Company of Richmond Va.

For sale by S. A. WHITE, Agent,
Sau. Fer. Co.
april 4 tf. Mebanesville, N. C.

LOOK OUT
AND
Don't Stop!
UNTIL you see our
NEW
AND
ATTRACTIVE STOCK
Bought since the Immense DECLINE,
CHEAPER
Than you ever saw them.
MILLINERY GOODS
Best and Newest Styles,
Cheap Clothing and Cassimeres. Cheap enough
Prints,
Dress Goods,
Notions,
Shoes,
Hats, &c. &c.,
At your own price.
A large line of
CARRIAGE GOODS
That will please you; and
A FULL STOCK OF
Fertilizers,
Cheap for CASH or TIME.
Come and see, and if the GOODS and PRICES don't suit you, don't buy.
James Webb, Jr. & Bro.
April 4 tf.

Brewster's
COTTON KING
COOK STOVE.
CALL ON
J. C. BREWSTER,
And examine his Stock of
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Glass and Putty,
Locks and Hinges,
Iron, Nails and Bolts,
Hardware.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
GUNS, PISTOLS.
The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on M[illegible] St., and consequently I can afford to sell
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.
lower than those here.
J. C. BREWSTER,
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

E. L. GRANGER,
MANUFACTURER OF HUMAN
HAIR WORK,
AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods and Jewelry,
No. 11 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Fine Laces Repaired by
MADAME GRANGER.
Mr. E. L. GRANGER, has also added a Stamping Department, where all kind of stamping will be done at moderate prices. March 28.

GIVEN AWAY
HOW TO GET FRESH GARDEN SEED.
I will give one dozen papers of Landreth's or Buist's Fresh Garden Seed of any kind wanted and the
NORTH CAROLINA FARMER
for one year upon receipt of One Dollar, the subscription price of the paper.
Address JAS. H. ENNISS,
Pub. N. C. Farmer.
Raleigh, N. C.

John H. Tyler & Co,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER,
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware,
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 21y.

Manning House,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Corner Market and Second Street.
THE most conveniently located Hotel in the city, being in the very centre of business. Good rooms, fare, the best the market affords, strict attention to the wants of the guests, and moderate charges combine to make the Manning House the home of the traveler.
ED. WILSON MANNING,
april 18. Proprietor.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.
WILL continue [illegible] Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month [illegible]. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the [illegible] week if necessary.
Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.
Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to.

H. MAHLER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Gold and Silver Ware,
MASONIC JEWELS,
HAIR JEWELRY,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.
Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.
Seals, etc., made to order.
RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

J. M. MURRIE, C M HUTCHINGS,
J. A. HERNDON.
Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lawson & Co's, old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4 1y.

THE
The North Carolina Home
INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise
AND
All classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.
ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.
All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
This Company has already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.
It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.
Encourage Home Institutions.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President,
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.
dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, *with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY........APRIL 25 1877.

Terms of Subscription [illegible]

For 1 year.............$2.50

" 6 months..........[illegible] 75

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

See Ad. of C. S. Cooley. Sale of valuable furniture, buggies &c, Tuesday of Court week.

You will not have such a chance here soon.

The Wilmington *Star* complains of the delay in getting the Recorder, being indebted to the Raleigh papers for news published in the Recorder. The fault is not here. The Wilmington package is mailed on Tuesday at the same time with the Raleigh papers. Route agents, look out.

The storm of the 13th and 14th swept 1200 "bankers," the famous pony of the banks, into the sea. No penning on Shackelford's banks this year.

Frank Harrison col. in jail here for a theft committed upon an old negro in Durham, is waiting process from Wake, sundry suspended judgment hanging over him.

Mr. Wyatt Davis, who lived in the vicinity of Orange Church two miles north of Chapel Hill, died last week supposed to have been about 95 years old.

The Episcopal Mission.

The Mission services in St. Matthew's Church have been held since Monday night last, and will be continued until Friday night. They are conducted by the Rev. Mr. Murdock of Salisbury, the Rev. Mr. Bynum of Greensboro, and the Rev. Mr. Curtis of this place. We are pleased to hear that the services are well attended, and it is hoped much good will result from them.

Attempt at Rape.

A negro named [illegible] Evans was committed to the jail of Orange County on Tuesday charged with attempt at rape upon the person of a Miss Henshaw at Chapel Hill on Sunday night. He had gone [illegible] during her absence at Church and [illegible] her return, made the attempt which was foiled by her outcries for help, which [illegible].

Demorest.

Want of space forbid last week the notice of the [illegible] number of this beautiful magazine [illegible] was received with its usual promptness. [illegible] impossible to conceive anything [illegible] beautiful than the illustrations. The bird on the first page seems actually alive, so spirited is the action and so vivid and natural the coloring. "May Day in the Olden Time" is charming. There is a delicacy, and at the same time a liveliness in the coloring which is in perfect harmony with the gay and happy scene depicted. The fashion plates do not charm us, not that the plates are not beautiful, but the fashions are not pretty—to our eye.

This magazine grows in beauty every month and has absolutely no rival.

See the advertisement for terms and send for it.

The architectural belfry has been removed from its prominent place on the front of the Court House square, and now modestly lifts its beautiful proportions nearer the jail.

Mr. John McKerrall, a citizen of this vicinity died on Monday last after long suffering from cancer. He was a man much respected by all who knew him and was regarded as a most worthy and excellent citizen. He was the father of the present editor of the Marion (S. C.) *Star*.

Mr. McKerrall was about 6[illegible] years of age.

THE HILLSBORO RECORDER.—This old and valuable paper has been enlarged and otherwise improved. Success to our friend Cameron, who is not only a forcible writer but a man of sound judgment. Pity all the papers of the country are not in just such hands.—*Danville Times.*

Too fast, Brother Bouldin, too fast. You anticipate our action. We have not enlarged. It is what we wish to do, and will do whenever the public sees fit to authorize it.

Thank you for your favorable estimate of the Recorder.

So it seems that Brother Bouldin was not so generous after all. He only intended to show us the prettiest girl in the Dan Valley, and then, as if the sight would affect his own prospects, he tries to forestall the effect by introducing us as "our old friend Cameron."

Now, brother Saunders of the Raleigh *Observer* says we never mean to grow old, and we feel much inclined to verify his assertion to punish Brother Bouldin for his recantation, make our bow to the "prettiest girl in the Dan Valley," and then let brother Bouldin resent at his leisure.

Orange Guards, Attention.

A meeting of the Company will be held at the Court House on Saturday night, May 5th, at 8 o'clock. Full attendance is requested. Uniform and by-laws to be adopted.

H. F. Jones Capt.

We went over to Roxboro last week, spending [illegible] at the Court [illegible] rural [illegible] Hotel charges would do credit to the city of Richmond. But [illegible] must remember that Court [illegible] a year and Roxboro has [illegible] any other time. And [illegible] complain of the charges [illegible] of them by the [illegible] money in Person [illegible] hotel bills [illegible] the money [illegible] time [illegible] during the growing [illegible] the cry of "wolf." There was [illegible] deficiency of at [illegible] but of the [illegible] fertilizers [illegible] everybody uses fertilizers—taxes had to be paid, families sustained, and all the other expenses incidental to social existence provided for. The consequence is that there is an absolute money famine in the county, a starvation so complete, that the people are in a measure compelled to dispense with the luxury of newspapers among their other fearful deprivations.

But the spirit is abroad to make up in this year for the losses of the last. Never has there been greater activity in preparation for the crop.

A great deal of "new ground" has been cleared; new tobacco barns are going up everywhere. And the planter works with a hopefulness that did not cheer him last season. He has a superabundance of plants! The fly exists, but has done no harm and threatens none. There will be plants enough in Person to supply the whole tobacco region. And this we find to be the case in Caswell, Rockingham, Granville and in our own county as well. The prospect, therefore, is that the crop will be the largest ever planted. The only fear is that the business will be overdone, and that an over supply will bring down prices,—to say nothing of the neglect of other crops. But there is a good breadth of wheat and oats on the ground, though looking only tolerably and we expect the usual amount of corn will be planted.

We saw little of Court proceedings, having no special concern with them and being deterred, had our interest been ever so active, by the dense crowd that packed the Court House. The mass of humanity, black and white, that filled the court room, could scarcely have been more closely wedged under hydraulic pressure, and the odor from that seething, steaming crowd—whew—we chose the pure breath of the open air. Judge Kerr at the last term of the Court issued an order for the enlargement of the Court room. The Commissioners begged off, owing to a debt of nine thousand dollars already pressing upon the county and the really impoverished condition of the people, and so the order has not been enforced. But it is to be hoped that not an hour will be lost after the return of a brighter day to put Person County on equal footing with her sisters.

There was little on the criminal docket beyond affrays, larcenies, retailing without license &c. Elsewhere we may give the sentences of convicted parties. Judge Cox presides with dignity, patience and impartiality, and seems to give most thorough satisfaction to the people. In the recess of the Court his room, at the house of Sheriff Hunt, dec'd, was crowded with those calling to pay their respects to this honored representative of a reformed judiciary.

The bar was rather more slenderly represented than usual. From Orange were Messrs. John W. and A. W. Graham and Solicitor Strudwick; from Caswell, Messrs G. N. Thompson and J. A. Long; and Person furnished Messrs. M. McGehee, idolized at home as he is honored abroad; H. T. Jordan, the former distinguished member from the county in the House; and Mr. Bumpass and Mr. Lunsford. The distinguished Senator Cunningham was also there, taking more pride in his repute as a farmer than in all his senatorial honors and as proud of his "Cunningham yams" as if they were an invention of his own. But he says he has a right to be proud of them, and has boasted them into very great repute within his hearing.

Court adjourned *sine die* Wednesday evening. Russell Barnett col, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years, convicted of breaking into the Post Office; and this was the only contribution the Court made to the public works.

Death of Mr. Marcus Harris.

We regret to learn, through Mr. A. J. Roberts of Mangum's Store, that Mr. Marcus Harris of that vicinity died last week of disease of the heart. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Flat River, a good and useful man. He was sixty six years of age.

Statesville Landmark.

Mr. J. B. Hussey, the founder of this paper which he conducted for three years with ability and with signal service to the Democratic party, has sold his interest to Messrs. J. D. Brooks and J. S. Ramsey. They have entered on their duties, and in their first issue give promise that the high reputation of the *Landmark* is safe in their hands. We extend these gentlemen a hearty welcome to the editorial fraternity.

A blessing to humanity is what Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can well be termed, for it has done more good already than any other medicine.

We learn that a petition is in circulation, being addressed to the President of the United States, so called, praying for the appointment of R. N. Brown in place of I. J. Young, Collector of the 4th Revenue District, and that said petition is numerously signed by Democrats.

We have no objection to Mr. Brown as compared with [illegible], and, as a personal matter, would be pleased to see the cloud that has fallen upon his private fortunes so effectually lifted as it would be by the success of the petition. But it is not a personal matter. It is one purely political, and his success in the application would be the reward of political action which cannot be forgotten by the Democrats of this county. If he receives the appointment, we shall congratulate him as a personal friend; but his success must depend upon the efforts of his party associates. Democrats can consistently have nothing to do with it. What business have they, advising, suggesting, or praying to Mr. Hayes, a man they repudiate in their conscience, and condemn in their judgment? Have they any occasion to discriminate between officials of the party they profess to oppose or denounce? Do they expect any local benefit from it? Do they expect any good to their party from preference given to the one over the other?

In answer to the first, the office, if honestly administered, will enure to the benefit of two or three appointees from this section, and that will be all. And in regard to party, surely the memories of Democrats cannot be so short as to have forgotten already the use made of government money by the act of the government itself to influence public opinion and control elections.

Let the Republicans do their own begging and their own tussling in the scramble for office. To them belong all the spoils, and it ought to be a matter of indifference to us who gets them. Democrats ought to keep clear of committals which may at a future time find them very disagreeably recorded.

Governor Hampton.

A letter received by a lady of this town from this distinguished soldier and civilian conveys the pleasing information that he expects to be present at the approaching Commencement of the University and will in connection with that visit, make it an object to stop at Hillsboro. It will be recollected that in the closing days of the war, he was here for some time, and holds this place fast in his memory, not only from recollections of a pleasant social character, but as being near the scene of the last fight in which he was engaged.

He will meet with a most cordial reception among us.

The Stock Yard.

The cattle and the hogs have not been wanting in quickness to perceive the good nature of the Commissioners in providing them comfortable quarters. There, within the newly enclosed Court yard, the one crops the verdant grass, and the other searches for the hidden worm, free from the worry of [illegible] dogs, and safe from the [illegible] of pitiless urchins. It was very thoughtful in the Commissioners to prepare this pleasant retreat for persecuted beasts. For cows will sometimes be ill used for their trespasses upon wagons and carts, and there are some people so unreasonable as to resist the investigations the hogs are disposed to make in the sidewalks, to the danger of fences and the inconvenience of pedestrians; and it is right they should have some place of refuge.

All honor to the Commissioners that they have outstripped Bergh in his zeal for the prevention of cruelty to animals. They may claim equality with the humane Brahmin who endows hospitals for the care of dumb brutes, and they equal in tenderness of heart the old lady who left a legacy for the maintenance of superannuated or persecuted cats.

SPECIALTIES.

We are offering best Un-laundried Shirts made of best bleached cotton and linen at 87½c. a piece; cheaper than you can buy the material.

We have a fine assortment of Lace Curtains, handsome goods, beginning at $1,00 a pair; cheap as Calico.

We have the [illegible] for making Curtains at 20c per yard.

We are selling stacks of Gaiters at $2, one of the best makes good as Miles. Same make, not so fine, $1.75.

A nice kid Slipper with rosettes at $1.

A good Corsett at 40c. A good heavy Cottonade for boys wear at 15c; in fact, we still make a SPECIALTY of any thing you want. Will open this week,

One Hundred pieces of new Prints, best and prettiest patterns,

OUR SECOND SUPPLY.

I am also making a Specialty of collecting what is due me, I have put out several accounts for collection recently, and am determined to get all settled up in some way. C. M. PARKS.

April 11th 1m.

CALL AT

KIRKLAND'S & CO'S.

And supply yourself with some of those Cheap Tumblers and Goblets. Also white Ware. Just received

Old [illegible] Valley Rye Whiskey, for Medicinal purposes.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for April, 1877, has been republished by the LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO; 41 Barclay Street, New York. The following are the contents:

The French Army in 1877.
A Woman-Hater.—Part XI.
Cleo.
Healing—Part III.: In the Hebrides.
Harriet Martineau.
A Railway Journey.
Translations from Heine, by Theo. Martin.
The Political Situation.

Some papers on the state of the French army having been published in *Blackwood's Magazine* during the year 1875, their author thinks it will be an advantage to France to note the change in her military position since that time. He admits that "France cannot attack Germany," but "if invaded she can now, most certainly, defend herself,' and he explains the results produced by having plenty of money to pay for what is needed, steady, zealous action of regimental officers,' and 'the influence of opinion, of time, of experience, and of accumulated labor.

The periodicals reprinted by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster,* and *British Quarterly Reviews,* and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

The Raleigh *Observer* says: In accordance with a resolution adopted by the State Agricultural Board, Prof. Kerr has recently visited Richmond, Va. where he conferred with the United States Fish Commissioner and the Fish Commissioner of Virginia, in regard to fish hatcheries. With a view to the immediate establishment of such hatcheries in the waters of this State, he has secured the services of a skilled expert who will be in Raleigh early next week to superintend the manufacture of the boxes, and in a few days the hatcheries will be in operation in two or more of our eastern rivers.

NEW STOCK

AT THE

BAZAAR.

WE are offering the

LARGEST STOCK

Ever shown in Orange. The Spring of 1877 opens ugly. The dull times in New York, the great Commercial centre, shows plainly enough that the storm is not yet passed, nor the bottom reached. With the Auction rooms choked up with countless broken Merchants, in the face of the unprecedented scarcity of money, it is no wonder that experienced buyers can quote prices that are beyond comparison and competition.

We have bought at

Astonishing Low Figures

The Largest STOCK we have ever shown.

MEN'S WEAR.

We can show you as handsome a STOCK of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS, &c.

As you will find in the State.

SHOES.

A tremendous Stock of Shoes from the collapse of very large houses; prices way down below the Market.

MILLENERY.

We have a Stock of these goods that will insure us a good trade from the Ladies. I am certain when they look through, I will sell. We have a beautiful Stock of both *Trimmed and Untrimmed Goods.* The prettiest line Scarfs, Ties and Rueching you have seen.

CLOTHING.

Our Stock of Clothing is complete. Double the quantity we have had heretofore.

PRINTS.

300 Pieces Prints to select from and all lovely; they have gone down again—you can buy a Calico dress for

Fifty Cents.

DRESS GOODS.

I paid more attention to Dress Goods than ever before. We have a nice STOCK of everything in this line to suit our Market.

Special attention paid to *Mourning Goods, Black Alpaca, Henrietta Cloths, Crape, &c.*

We cannot be beat in North Carolina on

ALPACAS.

We would say to Country Merchants look through my Stock before sending off for anything. If you will look I will sell you.

C. M. Parks.

March 28 '77.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

Solicit consignment of GOODS, WARES and Merchandise of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially GREEN and DRY FRUITS.

April 18 1877.

THE BEST BARGAINS YET.

Handsome Brocaded Dress GOODS at 15c. worth 30c.;
Plaid Dress GOODS at 12½c, 16⅔c, 2[illegible] and 25c per yard—all much below regular price;
Striped Dress Goods in great variety at very low prices;
Black Alpacas and Mohairs from 25c. to $1 per yard;
Black Merinos, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloth, Australian Cloths and Cashmeres;
Hemp Carpets at 16⅔ and 25c. per yard;
Ingrain Carpets at 30, 40, 50c. and up to $1 yard;
English Tapestry Brussels at $1.10 per yard;
Stair-Carpet at all prices;
Double-Width Cotton Drugget, 1½ yards wide at 50c, worth 75c;
English Druggets and Floor Cloths;
Oil-Cloths in all widths very cheap—some two yards wide at 75c. per yard;
Oil-cloth Rugs in all sizes;
Rugs at greatly reduced prices;
Mats and Hassocks in great variety;
Nottingham-Lace Curtains at $2, 3, 4, and up to $25 a set for two windows—a save of 25 per ct. or more on these goods;
[illegible] at [illegible] per yard, reduced from 25c;
Cashmere Robes—real French, all wool goods—the richest imported;
Black Silks from [illegible] to $3.50 per yard—we call particular attention to our SILKS at $1.50 worth $2, and at $2 worth $2.50;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens;
Children's Balmoral Skirts at 40c worth 75c;
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts at 60c. worth $1;
Embroidered Skirts, for misses and ladies, in great variety, among which will be found the fashionable Scarlet Skirts;
Hoop-Skirts and Bustles of the latest styles;
Curtain Muslins, 1½ yards wide, embroidered at 25, 30 and 35c. per yard, worth 35, 45 and 50c;
Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40c. and up to $1 per yard, worth 25 per cent. more;
Window Shades and Shade Material by the yard;
The largest assortment of *Table-Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Linen Sheetings, and Pillow-Casings in the city.*
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings;
Table-Covers, all wool, at $1 worth 1,50;
Table-Covers, in great variety, at $1,50, 2, and up to $10;
Stand-Covers, in great variety, from 60c to $1.50
Calico Comfortables, of our manufacture (no shoddy filling) at 1,50, 2, 2,50 and $3;
White Bed Blankets at $2,50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5, $6 and up to $15 per pair. We call particular attention to the 11-4 BLANKETS at 5 worth $8; 12-4 Blankets at [illegible] worth $10;
Colored Blankets at $1,[illegible], 1,50, 1,75, 2 and up to $5 a pair;
Carriage Blankets in great variety. We call particular attention to the Blankets at 3.50 worth $5;
White Quilts—the largest size—at [illegible] worth [illegible]; 1,50 worth $2,50;
Marseilles Quilts at 3,50 worth $6; at 4,50 worth $[illegible];
India-Rubber Blankets at 1,50 worth $3;
Flannels of every description at prices much lower than usual;
Canton Flannels, in Bleached, Unbleached, and Colored, at all prices;
Bed-Tick at 10, 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20 and 25c. per yard;
Bronze Umbrella, and Cane-Stands, for halls, at 3 worth $6;
Berege for Veils, in all colors, at 25c. per yard;
Crepe Veils and Crepe Collars and Cuffs, all at prices much below the market;
Machine-Oil in large bottles at 10c;
Machine-Needles for all the popular machines;
[illegible] Thread Bobbin Edge, eighteen yards in a piece, for 25c. worth 5c. per yard;
Crochet Edgings, twelve yards in a piece, at 15 and 25c;
Everlasting Embroidery Edgings at 50c. a piece of twelve yards worth 8c. a yard;
India Rubber Neck-Chains with elegant crosses at $1 worth $2;
India Rubber and Jet Jewelry very cheap;
Celluloid Jewelry in great variety at bottom prices;
Carpet-Warp in all colors;
Bale Cotton in all Nos. from 4 to 12;
Bleached, Unbleached and Colored Knitting Cotton;
Cloaks in great variety at greatly reduced prices a nice assortment on hand;
Shawls of every description—we call particular attention to our stock of BROCHE and BLACK MERINO SHAWLS;
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS of our manufacture, made of the best Wamsutta Cotton and pure Irish Linen, have only to be laundried before wearing, price $1;
Note-Papers and Envelopes, in boxes, at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60 and 75 a box, containing twenty four sheets of paper and twenty four envelopes;
Excellent Note-Paper at $1 per ream;
Heavy Envelopes at 50c. per box of 250;
Hair, Nail, Tooth and Clothes Brushes in all qualities, very cheap;
Dressing, Fine and Round Combs of all styles;
Sets of Collars and Cuffs, trimmed with colors, at [illegible] worth [illegible];
All Kinds of Ladies' Garments, such as Chemises, Night-Gowns, Dressing Sacques, Drawers, Corset-Covers, Skirts, Wrappers, Aprons, and READY MADE DRESSES;
Cotton and Linen Diaper, India-Rubber Cloth, and India-Rubber Diapers;
Hamburgh Edgings and Insertings at the lowest prices ever offered—some as low as 4c. per yard;
Buckskin Under-Garments, Merino Underwear for men, women and children;
Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Socks, Collars and Cuffs;
Mottoes on perforated cards;
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FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

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Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

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The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

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For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

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We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

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P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.

Nov. 22.

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Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Cost.

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October 9th '76 1y.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

IS now receiving her

SPRING SUPPLY OF

MILLENERY

Fancy Goods and Notions,

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c. from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!

A NEW Registration of the electors of the town of Hillsboro being necessary,

I will open the Books of Registration for that purpose until the day appointed for the Municipal election for said town to be held on Monday, the 7th day of May next, the election being for Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Hillsboro.

Notice is also hereby given, that at said election a vote will be taken on the question of leasing or selling the Male Academy and lots pertaining thereto, now the property of the town of Hillsboro.

C. C. TAYLOR,

April 5th [illegible]. Town Clerk.

THE RECORDER.

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—invariably in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

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1 square 3 months $5—6 months $8—12 months $15
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Half column 3 months $20—6 mo. $30—12 mo. $65
column 3 months $30—6 mo. $60—12 mo. $100

FARMING WITHOUT FENCING.

Under this heading, we find the following from the *Union*, a paper published at Junction City, Kansas, (located at the point where the Kansas, Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads intersect) which, as it relates to a subject that is now receiving much attention from this section will be of interest to many of our readers:

"We have a law in Kansas, which has been sustained by the Supreme Court, which enables County Commissioners, upon a certain petition or vote of the people to issue an order restraining stock from running at large, in their respective counties. It is called the herd law, and is designed to enable farmers to raise their crops without the expenses of fencing. It is the most remarkably successful reform of this decade. There is, under this law, no trespass by stock, because stock is better cared for by its owners. There is less litigation about trespass than in a fence country, because fences are not always reliable. The idea of the herd law is the embodiment of justice and common sense. It protects the growing crops, which disturb no one, from the roaming, malicious steer, which is a constant disturbance to everybody. In other words, it requires every man to take care of his own property, and to restrain it from disturbing others.
—*Chester Reporter*.

FARM CALENDER.

The months of February and March were remarkable for very mild and pleasant temperature, with bright and clear days. Even boisterous and blustering March has been unusually amiable in its conduct, and as a consequence of such fine weather, the farmers have made fine progress in preparing the land for crops. To use a common phrase, they are "ahead," and every thoughtful farmer will endeavor to keep "ahead" from now until harvest time. We offer a few suggestions for the month.

MANURING CORN.

It is best to manure for corn just before, or at planting time and it is not best to place it too deep in the soil; everything should be ready, that the planting may begin just as soon as the season will permit. Plant whenever it gets warm enough to secure a stand is a good rule. Early corn will produce best, and besides, can be laid by early, so as to give better opportunities to work the cotton (provided you have the cotton to work) or anything else.

SWEET POTATOES.

This is a most important and profitable crop in nearly all parts of the State. They are however, more productive in the light and sandy soils of middle and Eastern Carolina.—They succeed best in soils with a considerable proportion of vegetable mould, such as new land, or good sod ground.—Manures applied, should be in liberal quantity, and thoroughly rotted. Ashes are peculiarly adapted to the growth of potatoes, and the same holds good of plaster and crushed or dissolved bones. Deep ploughing, drainage, and thorough pulverization of the soil are necessary to the production of good crops. The seed for early crops should be cut larger than those for late ones. In the last number of the "*North Carolina Farmer*," we gave directions about bedding. We now give a most successful mode of raising these tubers, and observe that though it may require some pains taking, yet it will pay for all labor.

First—select only the largest and best tubers for seed and plant in bed, at the same time or before, if you choose, get a barrel, box or tank of some sort that will hold water. fill it with corn cobs, add liquid manure (water alone will do if some fertilizing material be (added until all the cobs are covered, and keep it in that way until you are ready to plant, by which time the cobs will be rotten, but yet holding together; wrap your potatoe set, plant or vine around a cob once or twice, then bury it in the ridge or hill, leaving an end of the vine to grow. By this method you will make larger potatoes and a most bountiful crop, and this too, almost regardless of soil.—*North Carolina Farmer*.

HINTS ON CLOVER AND GRASS.

It is not too late yet to sow. Some think it best to sow in the Fall. I can't say as to this. From my own experience I would say, that, sowed in the Spring in suitably prepared soil and covered properly, they are pretty sure to come. The top soil ought to be fine and freshly stirred. For this purpose the harrow is necessary. If it is wished to sow on wheat or oats, the harrow will prepare the land well and will not injure the grain crop. Unless it is a loose soil, it is often better to harrow two or more times with an interval of a week or so between the workings. If cultivation is good for wheat—which seems reasonable—then we ought not to stop at one harrowing. So far as my observation goes the effect of one harrowing is not perceptible. At any rate it is too small an amount of cultivation to be of much advantage. Whatever number of harrowings one wishes to give his wheat, they must be all done when the seed is sown—the last one or the roller covering the grass seed. I have never had seed fail to come when covered with the harrow.

Clover is indispensable on the Farm. After a field is once seeded it is easy to keep is forever seeded. A clover sod may be turned in the Spring and cultivated in corn and followed by wheat in the Fall, and a good stand of clover will come without reseeding.

Orchard grass is one of the best of the grasses. It is very tenacious of life, grows up early in the Spring, and continues to do so as often as you cut it, throughout the Summer. It affords a considerable amount of Winter pasturage, if the Winter is not too severe or it has a little protection. It succeeds well when the land is not too wet. Only the Spring crop bears seed.

Timothy does well on bottoms when dry enough for corn. In point of quality it takes the lead—at least in the estimation of the public. This grass will not succeed on dry land in this State, I think.

Herd's grass, or red top, will succeed on wetter land than Timothy, and for low bottom not well drained, it is among our best grasses. This grass and Timothy make very little aftermath. A good meadow well stocked in Herd and native grasses will make a first crop of almost pure Herd's grass, and a second crop of native grass, sometimes larger than the first, and of choice hay.

In speaking of harrowing wheat, I said nothing about the kind of harrow used. This question is often asked. The fashion is to speak of the Thomas Smoothing harrow, for this purpose, as if no other would do. A straight tooth harrow does not tear up the wheat. You need not be afraid. Drive boldly over the crop—it may look like ruining it especially if the ground is loose, but if you will examine you will find very little wheat torn up, and in a few days, the dirt will be knocked off and the young plants will look none the worse. The "Thomas Harrow" is without doubt a good implement, but any harrow may be used.—Dr. T. W. Harriss in the North Carolina *Farmer*.

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Patent Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Muley & Sash Mills, Grist & Flour Mills, Water Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & Woodworking Machinery, Tanite Emery Wheels and Grinders, Saws, Mill Supplies, &c. &c.

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$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE.
P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO.,
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25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & Co
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DRUNKARD STOP.

C. C. BEERS, M. D. (formerly of Boston) has a harmless cure for INTEMPERANCE, which can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Also one for the

OPIUM HABIT.

Permanent cures guaranteed in both. Send stamp for evidence. Ask druggist for it. Address BEERS & CO., Birmingham, Conn.

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Men to travel and establish agencies in every town for our new and perfectly fire-proof Glass Chimneys and Lamps. Business permanent; sells easy; no peddling. FIRESIDE M'F'G CO.
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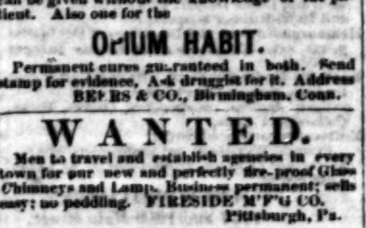
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.



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OFFICE over Hooker's Drug Store, where he can be found at all times, except when absent Professionally.
May 8. 1y.

HEED THE

Words of Advice,

RESPECTFULLY offered by W. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.

Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of Tutt's Pills, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Billious Colic, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever proven so successful as TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

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EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 30, 1873.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir—When in Aiken, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends.
ALFRED CUSHING,
133 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1874.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure.
R. H. SPRAGUE, M.D.

"We can not speak too highly of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope it may become more generally known."—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 28 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year. The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post paid. The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for THE WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person sending us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

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Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.		MAIL.
Le	Charlotte	4.55 a. m.
"	Air Line Junc'n	5.09 "
"	Salisbury	7.32 "
"	Greensboro	9.50 "
"	Danville	12.35 p. m.
"	Dundee,	12.48 "
"	Burkeville,	5.03 "
Ar. at	Richmond,	7.43 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	7.00 a. m.
" Burkville	10.00 "
" Dundee,	2.28 p. m.
" Danville	2.39 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury,	8.15 "
" Air-Line Jctn.	10.25 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.37 "

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr. 3.35 pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 p m	Lv 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.40 p m	Ar. 12.30 p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	L've 10.10 a m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	5.50 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	6.40 "
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	8.20 "

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